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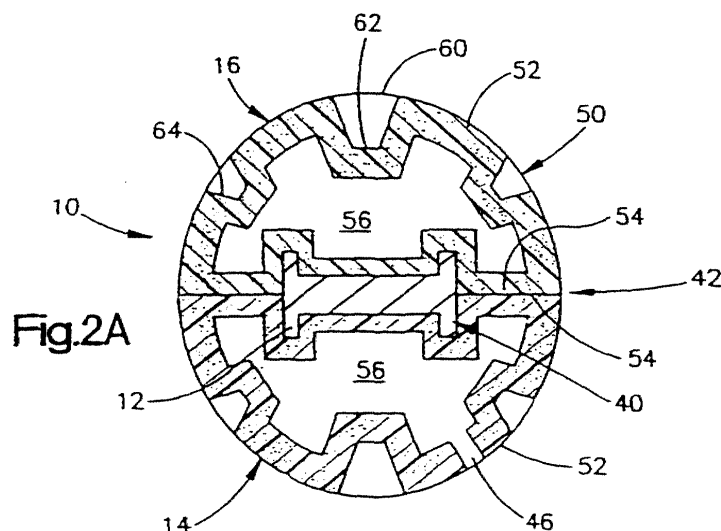
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(54) **An apparatus for protecting structural supports**

(57) An apparatus for protecting an elongated structural support (12) from impact comprises an elongated impact protection component (14, 16) which has a top, a base, and a peripheral side wall (52). The side wall (52) has a rear portion that is configured to mate with the structural support (12) so as to seat the component (14, 16) in an installed position adjoining the structural support (12), and surrounds an air chamber (56). The side wall (52) further has a front portion configured to deflect inwardly toward the rear portion so as to reduce

the volume of the air chamber (56) upon the impact of a vehicle or the like, and thereby to protect the structural support (12) from the impact. The front portion of the side wall (52) has inner and outer surfaces with undulating contours (50) that define projections at said inner surface and corresponding indentations at said outer surface. According to the present invention, the undulating contours (50) define a plurality of discreet, spaced-apart indentations at the outer surface and a corresponding plurality of discreet, spaced-apart projections at the inner surface.



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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] An apparatus for protecting structural columns and supports from damage resulting from impact from a moving vehicle while preventing or reducing damage to that vehicle and its driver is provided. The inventive apparatus finds use in aquatic and in industrial settings such as in a warehouse where loaders and tow motors impact structural supports or at a wharf where small boats are docking. The apparatus also finds use as a safety device to reduce and prevent damage to vehicles and their drivers during collisions with stationary objects such as poles, posts, and the like.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Accidental collisions between vehicles such as cars, trucks and boats and support structures such as poles or columns occur frequently. When vehicles are backing, limited visibility adds to the problem of safely avoiding the structural supports. If the area is crowded with other vehicles or with materials to be moved such as in a warehouse, backing of a vehicle can be especially problematic. Accidental acceleration or poor traction due to spills or wet surfaces often also results in collisions between vehicles and structural supports such as light poles, telephone poles, traffic lights, and the like. Accidental acceleration or poor judgment on the distance between a boat and a supporting structure also occur resulting in damage.

[0003] In warehouses, previous attempts to protect a structural support or a vehicle and its driver from damage suffered due to collision have tended to protect one or the other, but not both. Further, such devices have been complicated or messy to install or both. Devices which partially enclose a structural support are known. One device to protect people who collide with I-beams from the impact, is the Soft-Post™ Urethane Pad. Such a pad is substantially C-shaped and clips around the upper and lower extensions of the I beam while failing to cover the body of the I. Partial enclosure of a structural support is shown, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,369,925 (Vargo), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, a three quarters surround post protector which is bolted to the floor. Devices which surround a support thereby providing greater protection and re-enforcement to the support are known. For example, to protect structural supports especially those in warehouses, the structural supports have been encased in concrete or such supports have been provided by a hollow cylindrical device filled with concrete or gravel such as the Column Cushion available from Ancon Building Services Div. Goshen, IN 46526. Another example of a protective apparatus, the pieces of which are connected by a tongue and groove system, is shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,006,386 (menichini), the disclosure of

which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0004] Protective devices also are known and used in aquatic environments such as at the base of a bridge support, on the supporting structures of an oil rig in the ocean and on the posts supporting a wharf. Such devices include encasing the supporting structure in concrete as above and providing a cushioning fender such as in U.S. Patent No. 5,562,364 (Darder-Alomar), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0005] From FR 2492443A, an apparatus according to the preamble of claim 1 is known.

[0006] None of the aforementioned devices however, provides the combined properties of impact absorption, protection of the structural support, cost effectiveness in manufacturing, and ease of installation which are provided by the inventive apparatus.

[0007] It is an object of this invention to provide a protective apparatus which is resilient and absorbs and re-distributes impact.

[0008] It is another object of the instant invention to provide a protective apparatus which is easy to install and economical to manufacture.

[0009] These objects are solved by the subject matter in accordance with claim 1. Advantageous embodiments are the subject matters of subclaims 2 to 9.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] In particular, an apparatus for protecting a structural support and absorbing impact is provided. The apparatus for protecting a structural support includes a shaped component for receiving a structural support and a means for securing the shaped component to the structural support. In the preferred embodiment, the apparatus is comprised of two shaped components which are mirror images of one another and a means to secure one component to the other component. Most preferably, each is a semicylindrical component having a top, a base, and a wall. Each top, base and wall has an exterior face, an interior face. A hollow interior is defined by the wall, top and base, thus providing a body. Each semi-cylindrical component has a flat exterior face and a rounded exterior face. An indentation for receiving a supporting structure is present at the flat exterior face and extends from the top to the base. Preferably, indentations for absorbing impact are present at the rounded exterior face.

[0011] The body wall of each semi-cylindrical component has a thickness and is comprised of a plastic material which may be a vinyl, a polyethylene, a polypropylene, or a polyurethane. Preferably, the body is comprised of a UV stabilized polyethylene which is shaped by rotational molding. Each semi-cylindrical component is highly resilient, stress crack resistant, and semi-flexible. Preferably, each body of the two semi-cylindrical components has a vent hole. Advantageously, due to the flexibility of the body material, the semi-cylindrical components conform to the shape of the structural sup-

port at their respective flat faces when the two semi-cylindrical components are placed face to face and are stabilized in position by the means for securing the shaped component to the structural support, thus slippage around the support is minimized.

[0012] In the preferred embodiment, at the exterior rounded face of each of the semi-cylindrical components, are a plurality of discontinuous indentations for absorbing impact. Each has an aperture mouth, an aperture base and a plurality of aperture walls extending from the aperture base to the aperture mouth. The aperture walls and aperture base are continuous with the wall of the semi-cylindrical body. The discontinuous indentations function to deflect impact energy away from the structural support. The discontinuous indentations at their respective aperture bases terminate in the hollow body interior at a distance from the interior flat face of the wall. Thus, a hollow region remains between the aperture base and the interior surface of the flat wall face to protect, cushion and redistribute the energy of the impact traveling towards the structural support. Preferably, the aperture walls form an angle at their respective aperture bases. Most preferably, each aperture base has a smaller area than that of the aperture mouth.

[0013] Also present at the exterior face of the rounded wall of the body is a continuous indentation for receiving a means for securing the shaped components to the structural support. The continuous indentation is seated at approximately the same position on each of the two semi-cylindrical components so that when the means for securing the shaped components to the structural supports are secured at a circumference, the semi-cylindrical components are positioned on the structural support. Preferably, the means for securing the shaped components to the structural support is a belt or a strap having a hooked surface at one end and a napped surface for mating to the hooked surface at the opposite end.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014]

Figure 1 is a front isometric view of one embodiment of the apparatus having two semi-cylindrical components for protecting a structural support where the apparatus is held in position by a means for securing the shaped components to the structural support.

Figure 2 is a rear view of the apparatus of Fig. 1 with an I beam seated in a central position and indicates the position through which a cross-section is taken.

Figure 2A shows a cross-section of the apparatus of Fig. 2.

Figure 3 is a rear isometric view showing the flat

wall face of one of the semi-cylindrical components of the apparatus of Fig. 1.

Figure 4 is a front view of the exterior rounded face of an embodiment of the instant invention wherein the structural support is round in cross-section and indicates the position through which a cross-sectional view is taken.

Figure 4A is a cross-sectional view of the embodiment of Fig. 4.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BEST MODE OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Referring now to Figure 1 which illustrates a first embodiment of the inventive apparatus 10 seated about an I beam structural support 12, the apparatus has a first semi-cylindrical component 14 and a second semi-cylindrical component 16 held in place by a means for securing the shaped components 14 and 16 to the structural support. The means for securing the shaped component to the structural support 12 illustrated is a belt or a strap 18 having a first end 20 and a second end 22. In the open position, the first end 20 and the second end 22 extend from either side of the apparatus 10 at an indentation 30 for seating the means for securing the shaped components 14 and 16 to the structural support 12. The first end 20 is shown to have a hooked surface 32 on a first face. The second end 22 has a napped surface on a second face (not shown). When the ends 20 and 22 are mated at the aforementioned faces, the hooked surface 32 engages the napped surface, thereby making a closed loop 34. Tension is applied when mating the hooked and the napped surfaces to secure the two semi-cylindrical components 14 and 16 at their respective exterior flat wall surfaces one to the other in position around the structural support 12 at the indentation 40 for receiving the structural support. The means for securing the shaped components 14 and 16 to the structural support 12 is preferably made of a strong, flexible material belt such as a nylon fabric and a fastener such as Velcro™. However, other materials such as leather or another type of fabric may be used and other fasteners such as buckles may be used as should be apparent to one skilled in the art.

[0016] A seam, generally referenced as 42, is created between the two semi-cylindrical components 14 and 16 when the components 14 and 16 are mated at their respective edges. The seam 42 is closely sealed by the means for securing the shaped components 14 and 16 to the structural support. Preferably, air vents, generally referenced as 46, holes which extend from the interior face through to the exterior face of the rounded wall of the body are present in each semi-cylindrical component 14 and 16. The apparatus 10 is preferably comprised of a UV stabilized resilient plastic.

[0017] Referring now to Figure 2A which is a cross-

section of Figure 2 in the plane indicated, each semi-cylindrical component 14 and 16 has a plurality of discontinuous indentations, generally referenced by the number 50; a rounded exterior wall face 52; a flat exterior wall face 54; and a hollow interior space 56. Each discontinuous indentation 50 has an aperture mouth 60, an aperture base 62 having a variable width, and a plurality of aperture walls 64 extending from the aperture base 62 to the aperture mouth 60. These discontinuous indentations 50 function to redistribute impact energy when the apparatus 10 is struck. Each air vent 46 functions to vent air from the hollow interior 56 of the respective component 14 or 16 when the apparatus 10 is seated around the structural support 12 and is impacted at the respective component 14 or 16. Conversely, air returns through each air vent 46 to the respective hollow interior 56 after impact when the resilient material regains its former shape. Each semi-cylindrical component 14 and 16 may have a foot 68 at the base or the base may be directly in contact with the floor surface.

[0018] Referring now to Figure 3, one of the pair of semi-cylindrical components 16 is illustrated in a rear isometric view. The semi-cylindrical component 14 has a top surface 80 and an exterior flat wall face 82 having a substantially flat surface. The flat surface 82 has at its center an indentation 84 defining one half of the indentation 40 (Fig. 1) for receiving the structural support 12. At the rounded exterior face 52 (Fig. 2) of the component 14 the continuous indentations 30, an indentation for receiving a means for securing the shaped component to the structural support 12 extend fully to the flat rear wall surface 82. At the base of the semi-cylindrical component 14 is the optional foot 68.

[0019] Referring now to Figure 4 which illustrates a front view of a second embodiment of the instant invention and which indicates the plane in which the cross-sectional view shown as Fig. 4A is taken, the discontinuous indentations 100 at the rounded exterior face 102 of the semi-cylindrical component 104 have a round shaped aperture 106. As is illustrated in Fig. 4A, the walls 108 of the indentations 100 slant inwardly to provide a cone-shaped indentation 100. The indentation 110 for receiving a structural support 112 is rounded when the components 104 and 114 are juxtaposed one to each other. However, it may also be shaped to receive an I beam or other structural support.

[0020] The wall thickness may vary from use to use. Preferably, for use in a warehouse where structural supports are to be protected from impact from tow motors, the wall thickness ranges from about 1 inches to about 3 inches. The base of the discontinuous indentations is distanced from the flat interior wall surface by about 2 inches.

[0021] The preferred method of forming the semi-cylindrical components of the instant invention is by rotational molding from a UV stabilized rotational grade molding resin such as for example a polyethylene LLDPE resin, NRA-235 (available from Mobil Polymers,

Norwalk, CT) which forms a resilient product: after molding. As a result of the rotational molding process, the stress crack resistant surface is formed. However, the exterior face of each component may be provided with a coating of a second plastic material. Biocidal agents may be incorporated into the second plastic coating to prevent or retard growth on the apparatus especially in, for example, aquatic environments.

[0022] The instant invention may be stacked one apparatus on top of the other to provide greater protection at a height above the first apparatus for protecting a structural support.

[0023] While the apparatus has been described as comprised of two semi-cylindrical components, rotational molding also allows for the formation of other shapes, such as triangular, rectangular and so on, depending upon the shape of the structural to be protected and the direction of expected impact. Further, the body itself absorbs impact and does not require discontinuous indentations for low energy impact uses. For example, should the structure be an overhanging one, such as for example a drive through at a restaurant, a body having a top, a base, a wall and a hollow interior may be formed. When the body is mounted at the under-surface of the overhang, impact results in air release from the hollow interior and in impact absorption.

[0024] The foregoing is considered only illustrative of the currently preferred embodiments of the invention presented herein. Since numerous modifications and changes will occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction used to illustrate the various means comprising this invention.

Claims

1. An apparatus for protecting an elongated structural support from impact, said apparatus comprising: an elongated impact protection component (14,16) having a top, a base, and a peripheral side wall (52, 82), said side wall (52, 82) having a rear portion (82, 40) configured to mate with the structural support so as to seat said component (14, 16) in an installed position adjoining the structural support (12);

said side wall (52, 82) surrounding an air chamber (56) and further having a front portion (52) configured to deflect inwardly toward said rear portion so as to reduce the volume of said air chamber (56) upon the impact of a vehicle or the like, and thereby to protect the structural support (12) from said impact;
said front portion (52) of said side wall (52, 82) having inner and outer surfaces with undulating contours (50, 100) that define projections at said inner surface and corresponding indentations at said outer surface; **characterized in**

that said undulating contours (50, 100) define a plurality of discreet, spaced-apart indentations (50, 100) at said outer surface and a corresponding plurality of discreet, spaced-apart projections (50, 100) at said inner surface.

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2. An apparatus as defined in claim 1, wherein said component (14, 16) is one of a plurality of elongated impact protection components configured to fit together beside each other in installed positions in which -said components define transversely adjacent segments of an elongated impact protection body that surrounds the structural support (12). 10
3. An apparatus as defined in claim 1 or 2, wherein said components (14, 16) are alike. 15
4. An apparatus as defined in one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said components (14, 16) are semi-cylindrical. 20
5. An apparatus as defined in one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said component (14, 16) is formed of material that imparts rigidity sufficient for the component normally to stand upright in an original, self-supported hollow configuration defining said air chamber (56). 25
6. An apparatus as defined in one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said indentations (50, 100) are spaced apart from each other along the length and around the periphery of said front portion of said side wall (52, 82). 30
7. An apparatus as defined in claim 6, wherein said indentations (50) have rectangular peripheral shapes. 35
8. An apparatus as defined in claim 6, wherein said indentations (100) have circular peripheral shapes. 40
9. An apparatus as defined in one of claims 1 to 8, wherein each of said components (14, 16) is in form of a single unitary part. 45

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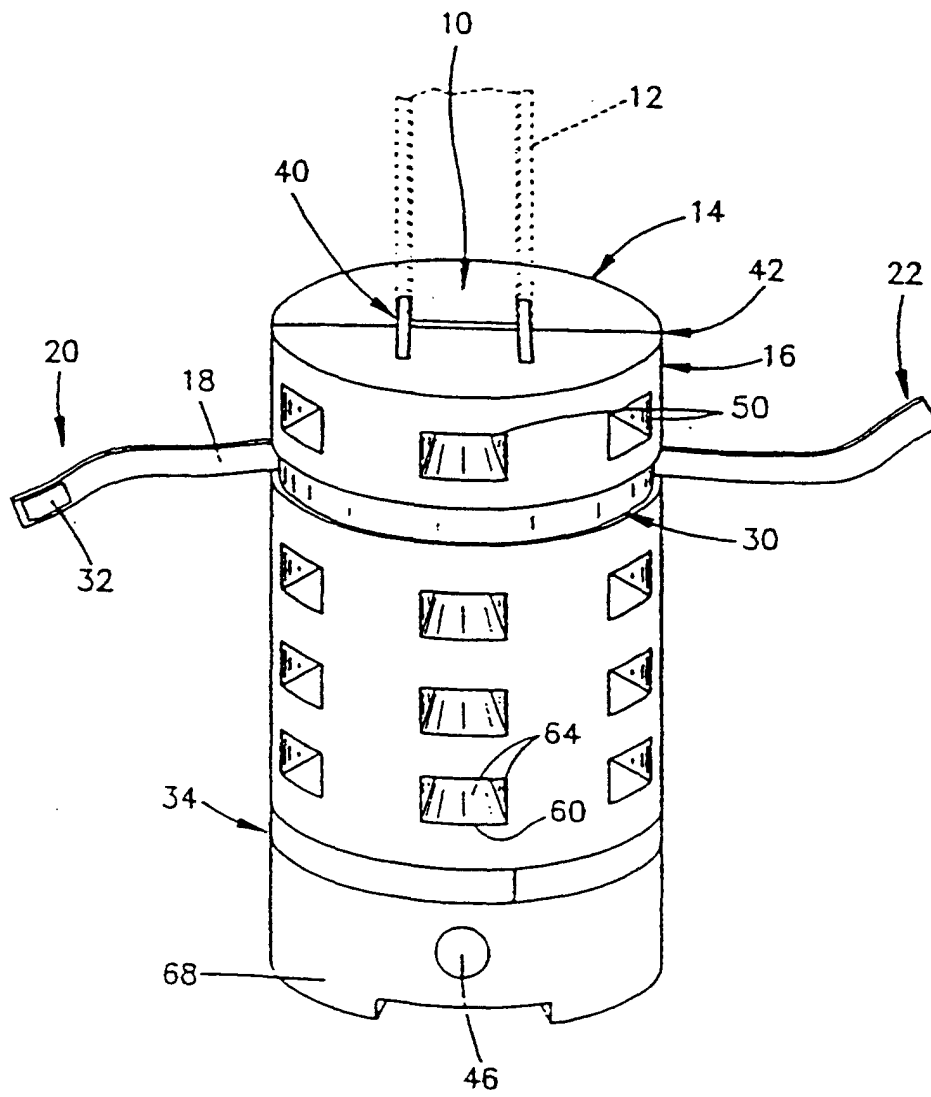
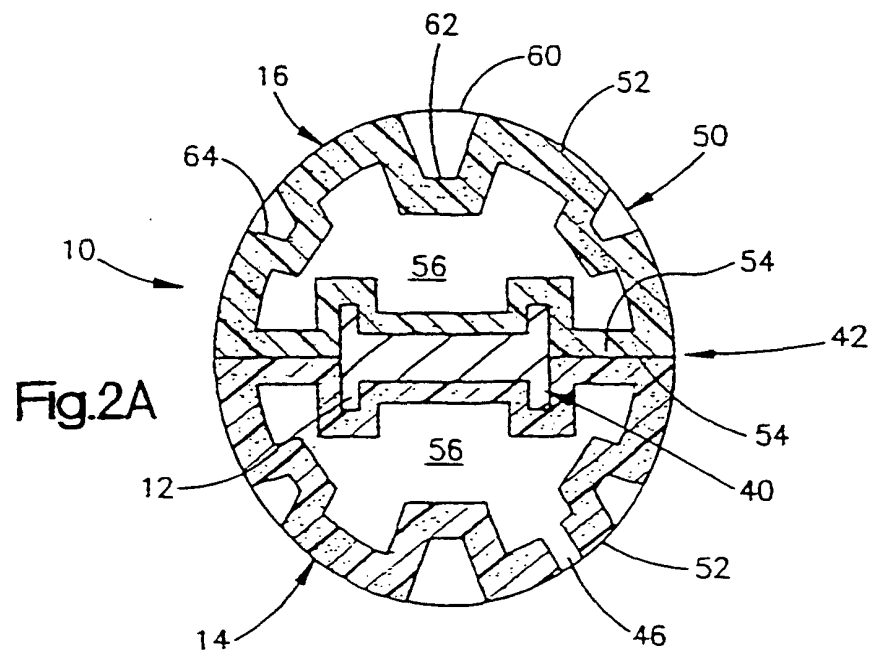
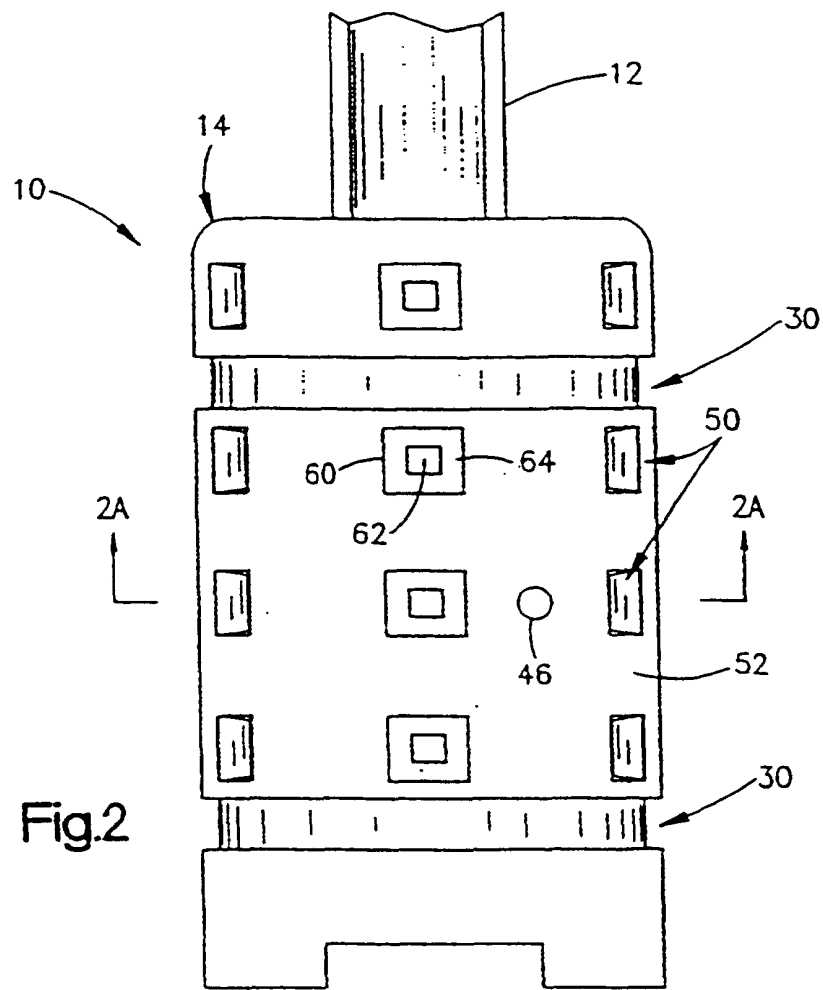


Fig.1



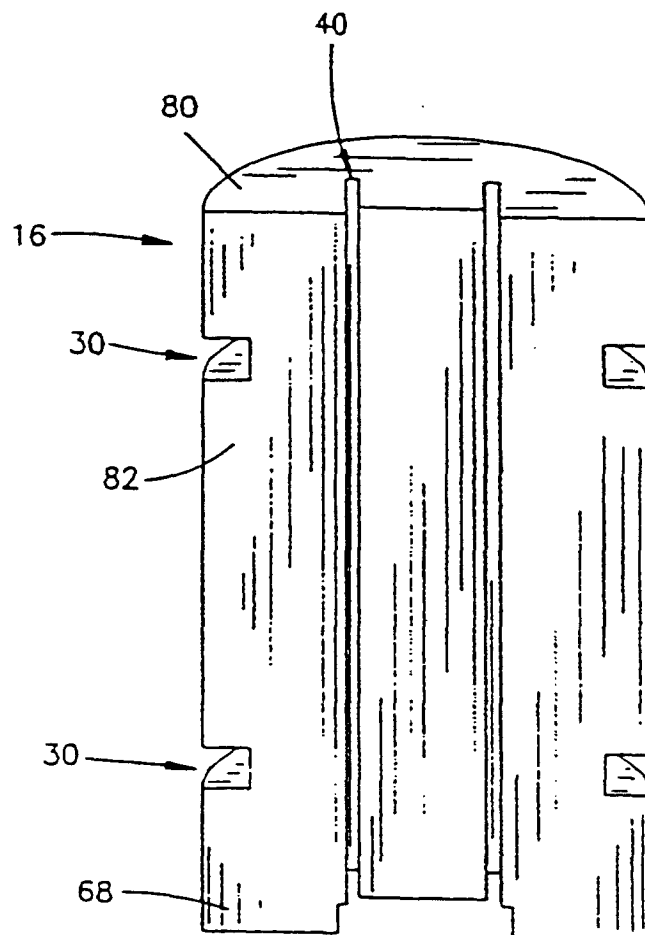


Fig.3

